Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/14 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600380387-1

CUNFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE OF INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

**SUBJECT** 

**PUBLISHED** 

Economic - Metallurgy

1950 - 1951

HOW

Daily, weekly newspapers

CLASSIFICATION

DATE DIST. /2 Mar 1951

WHERE

**PUBLISHED** Prague; Bratislava NO. OF PAGES

DATE

**PUBLISHED** 

12 Nov 1950 - 24 Jan 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE

Czech, Slovak

REPORT NO.

IS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT SO S. C., SI AND SZ. AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-NITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS FROMINITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

## NOTES METALLUCRICAL INDUSTRIES FAILURES, SUCCESSES

INDUSTRY MINISTER MAKES TALK -- Prague, Hospodar, 16 Nov 50

Minister of Industry G. Kliment, in a recent talk, touched on the failures and successes achieved by the Czechoslovak metallurgical industry during the first 10 months of 1950.

Production was poorest, and farthest from the objective of the year's plan, in seamless piping. The following also came short of their target: pig iron, rolled metal products, profile steel, steel for reinforcing concrete, steel tubing, welded tubing, and threaded tubing.

The year's plan was being exceeded in the production of the following items: raw steel, bar steel, sheet metal, strip steel, precision welded tubing, oil pipes, high-speed steel, screws (in untreated form), precision screw goods, semifinished nonferrous products, and a few other articles.

Comparing the utilization of blast furnace space with Soviet standards, it is evident that Czechoslovakia has far to go. The index of blast furnace space for iron production during the first quarter of 1950 was 1.193 units of space per time unit per unit of goods produced, while in the Soviet Union it was only between .7 and .9. In regard to steel production, the index is much closer to Soviet productivity.

Successes have been achieved in new work methods, including the brigade system. The growing application of the principle of socialist competition is also noteworthy. In July 1950, the number of metallurgical workers pledged to socialist competition was 55.8 percent, in August 55 percent, and in September 61.1 percent. As for technicians and specialists, 26 percent were so pledged in July, 27.4 percent in August, and 30 percent in September.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION NSRB STATE NAVY ARMY

- 1 -

50X1-HUM

## CONTIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

Finally, the worker-manager system has been finding increasing acceptance, despite the initial reluctance of a considerable number of workers to commit themselves to it. By now, approximately one third of all metallurgical enterprises have accepted the worker-manager system.

METALLURGICAL OUTPUT STILL UNSATISFACTORY -- Prague, Rude Pravo, 12 Nov 50

The Czechoslovak metallurgical industry has far to go before it can compare with its counterpart in the Soviet Union. There are, however, certain bright spots on the horizon. For example, as a protest against the British refusal to grant visas to the Soviet delegation to the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace the Molotov Ironworks in Trinec exceeded its plan by 50 tons on 9 November, thus reaching the highest production in the installation's history. As a similar protest, the old Klement Gottwald works at Vitkovice will smelt 8,500 tons over and above the plan.

One plant which approaches Soviet standards is the new Vitkovice Ironworks, which is producing 16,000 tons above its plan for the year, and which turns out about 7 tons per square meter of hearth space every 24 hours. The new ironworks will fulfill the second year of their Five-Year Plan by 22 December.

IRON WORKERS' PRODUCTIVITY CITED -- Prague, Prace, 14 Jan 51

The workers of the Vitkovice Ironworks have pledged that by 1 May they will produce 2,000 tons of gray cast iron in excess of their plan. Instead of turning out 64 kilograms per man each hour, which was their average last year, they will aim at the figure of 70 kilograms, at the same time reducing the percentage of waste by 4.2 percent.

TESLA FLANT SAVES NONFERROUS METALS -- Prague, Prace, 6 Dec 50

Substantial savings in manufacturing costs are being made by an increasing use of domestic raw materials. The Tesla Electronics Plant, for example, is substituting silver-plated iron for imported brass in the fabrication of electric light sockets, which at the same time increases their electrical conductivity. It is estimated that, thanks to this, the plant will save 295 tons of brass in 1951, worth 10 million crowns.

NEW MARTIN FURNACE INSTALLED -- Bratislava, Lud, 24 Jan 51

Operations have recently been begun in a new Siemens-Martin furnace at the Sverma Ironworks in Podbrezova.

METALLURGICAL PLANT RENAMED -- Prague, Prace, 26 Nov 50

On 25 November, the Spojene Ocelarny Poldiny Huti (United Steel Mills, Poldi Metallurgical Plants) in Chamutov were renamed the Zavod Julia Fucika (Julius Fucik Plant).

- E M D -

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL